**COVER LETTER**

**Submission ID**: 128

**Title**: Interactive Exploration of Ligand Transportation through Protein Tunnels

**Date**: July 17th, 2016

We would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments. We attempted to address all remarks in the revised version of the paper. In this letter, we give detailed responses to all reviewer comments and describe the corresponding changes in our manuscript.

**Reviewer 3 - primary**

1. *There was one significant scientific concern raised by several reviewers, and ask that you do pay attention to that: specifically your choice of trajectory simplifications raises questions regarding its properties and suitability.  There is previous work on trajectory simplification, some quite well studied.  Two of the reviewers pointed out specific works that might be appropriate to consider. It would be helpful to your readers to at least put your algorithm in the context of previous (molecular) trajectory simplification work, or even to provide a choice of simplification algorithms, there are interesting differential benefits between them.*

TODO

1. *From a vis perspective it could use some more work evaluating the correctness of what has been done, and whether there might be alternative solutions that are superior, but, from a biological perspective it's clear that the approach used in the manuscript "works", and having something that works out there for people who are trying to understand molecular ligand/docking trajectories, would be a real plus.*

TODO

1. *One area where I wish the manuscript contained more detail and comparison, is in the simplified trajectory material.  It appears that the simplification mechanism "works", but it's not obvious how well it works, or how robust it is to small variations in the input.  For example, it would be nice to know that the simplification produced from one set of MD runs for a ligand into a pocket, is similar to the simplification produced from a different set of MD runs for the same ligand and pocket.  It would also be nice to have more evidence that the simplification reliably preserves "interesting features" in the trajectory.  Admittedly, there are some challenges to performing these studies, but, whether in this paper or a follow-up, it would be good to give the reader some more information in this area.*

We have added case showing the stability of simplification. We have used a simulation of molecular dynamics and its artificially modified counterpart. In order to obtain second simulation we have shifted every ligand position by random vector in interval between (-1,-1,-1) (1,1,1).

**Reviewer 1**

1. *There are some minor questions on the design choices (see below). My main question would be about the feedback. Apparently, the biochemists have used the tool. By themselves? What was the major gain? New insight? Or just more efficient? By how much did the efficiency increase?*

TODO

1. *The simplification of the trajectories may not necessarily be the best choice. I would have opted for a multiresolution approach, where small details are succesively omitted, thus effectively applying a low-pass filtering. Then, a simple slider could be used to intuitively and interactively choose the amount of simplification desired.*

AJ: Nejsem si úplně jistý, jak je to myšleno. Mám pocit, že by reviewer chtěl, abychom nehledali ještě složité oblasti, které potřebujeme zjednodušit, ale spíše oblasti, kde zjednodušením příliš nezměníme původní data (small details).

JP: Ty pristupov je vela (napr. aj kalman filter by bol tiez super si myslim). Proste nam to nase vyhovuje ako aj biochemikom.

1. *Another parameter is the window chosen for smoothing the scatterplots. Here also the question is how much is desired and whether the control should be given to the user.*

The sliding window parameter (functionality) was explicitly requested by domain experts.  
  
TODO: we should discuss among ourselfs the visibility of this parameter in GUI

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JP: To je napisane dost nejasne v texte. "To eliminate the noise in the data ..." chceme vyhladit data cez rychlu interakciu ... nieco na ten styl

1. *The analysis starts with an overview of the entire trajectory. This aspect does not scale to very large number of time steps. Any thoughts on this?*

JB: We are able to compute the overview for 50K dynamic in order of minutes (4:06 min) on my laptop (with CPU i7-4702MQ, 16GB RAM) with youtube running in background :)  
  
The overview is actually the main reason why we are able to explore the long dynamic in reasonable time.  
  
The overview breaks up the whole simulation into smaller parts which can be then evaluated in more details (individually) if and only if requested by domain expert.   
  
To compute the overview itself we do not need to store anything except information about resulting intervals in which ligand was moving towards or from the active site or whether was outside the molecule entirely (i.e., RAM is irrelevant). Since we evaluate each time step individually, I believe that the algorithm has linear scalability, i.e., if 50K takes 4min then 100K would take 8min etc. Moreover, this process could be easily parallelized and hence on my i7 (4 cores -> 8 threads) it would actually take just about 30s to solve it.  
  
The problems can occur when the ligand would move in a singe direction through the whole simulation and therefore the overview would consist of since interval (or user would mark the whole overview for detailed exploration). Then we need to evaluate whole simulation (computing nearby amino acids, tunnel radius, etc.).In this case various information has to be stored somewhere in order to visualise it. Nevertheless, it's again not that big issue. During my test the whole Analyst took about 1GB of RAM. The analysis itself is quite computation heavy task, it took 54:32 minutes to finish. Nevertheless, most attributes we evaluate can be computed individually (and the rest needs only a small neighbourhood). This means that we can again easily parallelize the algorithm.

Maybe it would be worth to mention also that we are buffering the simulation from the HDD, hence we can load infinitely long simulation without storing it in RAM

JP: Detaily ohladom konkretneho zrychlenia by som tam asi nedal, staci povedat, ze je to mozne urobit paralelne. Inac je to super.

AJ: Možný problém je určení, zda je ligand vně, na nebo uvnitř molekuly. Tady počítáme povrch (cca 2 s), ale pouze pro jeden snímek. Byl bych pro uvedení, že to děláme tak, že počítáme průměrnou strukturu a její povrch pak používáme.

1. *The Direction parameter sounds like a binary value. I assume it is more like the derivative of the distance, which would make a lot of sense, but it is not so clear from the description.*

We have updated the description of the parameter in order to make it more clear and describe its binary nature. The following text was added: “TODO”

1. *I wonder about the color choices in the overview visualization. Why were the colors chosen as they are. There is no obvious intuitive interpretation for me and green and blue are hard to distinguish. I actually don't see any blue on my print-out.*

At first, we intended to choose such colors which would be dissimilar to the color schemes used for encoding properties of amino acids. Thus we have chosen pastel shaded colors. After further examination of multiple cases, this scheme is completely inapplicable. We would like to thank to the reviewer for this valuable comment.

In this second review, we have chosen a diverging and colorblind safe color scheme that is visually leading the user to the interesting areas (when is the ligand at the active site). This color scheme is slightly similar to the encoding of partial charge of amino acids. Nevertheless, we do not consider this to be a critical problem since the visualization supports the differentiation of the context in both cases.

1. *The description of the coloring of the line charts also remained unclear to me.*

We were not completely sure about what is meant by "line charts" in this comment thus we will adress the coloring of both barcharts and line representation of adjacent amino acids. The barcharts which are located straight under the overview visualization are colored according to categories of ligand movement. If particular parts of the trajectory are selected, then only these parts remain colored and the rest of the trajectory becomes gray to support the user to focus on interesting areas. The line representation showing ligand-lining amino acids is colored according to the selected property of adjacent amino acids. The color scheme for every property was given by the chemists and is consistently used in the whole CAVER Analyst.

**Reviewer 2**

1. *This is well written paper and on a specific domain problem. I really don't have any major comments but I'd encourage authors to make their tool and code publicly available for reproducibility and impact.*

The tool will be publicly available via next version of CAVER Analyst (downloadable at www.caver.cz). Before its release, we will be happy to provide the alpha version of the tool on demand.

Minor:

1. *Why not use focus+context line graphs as opposed to scatterplots for visualizing attributes along paths. Using scatterplots seems a strange choice, particularly after trajectories are smoothed.*

JB: I am not sure, but I think that the line graphs would work nicely only if one of the depicted attributes is time (or any other attribute with linear progression). For instance if we would try to visualise Hydrophobicty vs. Speed, we would most likely get a mess of lines going from one side of the graph to the other without any reasonable meaning.

JP: This is only valid when a value against time, not ontherwise. so, good reply:)

1. *The way the terms manual and automatic are used is a bit confusing, given the automatic simplification uses the manual simplification.  Maybe, consider using "interactive simplification" as opposed to "manual simplification" and refer Algorithm 1 directly while discussing automatic simplification*.

Adam: Tuhle změnu v článku bych zkusil udělat.

JP: suhlas

1. *The current formulation of trajectory complexity c(x) suggests that acute alpha's will lead to less complex trajectories, which isn't necessarily accurate. If c(x)is a curvature measure, then what you should care is the deviation of alpha from PI*.

Adam: Je to špatně popsané. Opravím to v článku a upravím tady komentář.

**Reviewer 4**

1. *While the proposed technique of simplification is interesting, it is not particularly novel and concerns with path simplification in such domains are not clearly addressed by the authors. The expert involvement is minimal and some more insights/comments would have been helpful.*

Adam: Já mám pouze domněnku, že jinak by byl velký problém z těch dat něco zjistit. To už jsme ale někam nejspíše do článku napsali.

*JP: (druhá věta)* Toto je vseobecny blabol. Kludne by som pouzil pouzil odvolavku na predchadzajuceho reviewera (resp. na nasu odpoved jemu).

1. *Some of the concerns that are not discussed in the paper are related to the simplification algorithm and the presentation of the simplified path. Based on our experience, domain experts are not particularly delighted about the use of simplification. The proposed manual simplification seems to simplify on top of the proposed automated simplification. There may be situations where an expert may want to see more fine grained details and constant simplification throughout may not be the answer.*

Atam: Tady mi přijde, že ten reviewer nepochopil, že umožňujeme simplifikaci měnit interaktivně podle požadavků uživatele. Co myslíte?

1. *With regards to path/trajectory/line simplification, there is a classic algorithm called the Douglas-Peucker algorithm. I would recommend that the authors take a look at the algorithm and the following improvements on the algorithm.*

*Visvalingam, Mahes, and J. Duncan Whyatt. "The Douglas‐Peucker Algorithm for Line Simplification: Re‐evaluation through Visualization." Computer Graphics Forum. Vol. 9. No. 3. Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 1990.*

*Hershberger, John Edward, and Jack Snoeyink. Speeding up the Douglas-Peucker line-simplification algorithm. University of British Columbia, Department of Computer Science, 1992.*

TODO

1. *The coordinated views that contain bar charts and scatterplots are interesting and definitely useful especially when used in combination such as in Figure 3 and Figure 10.*

Thanks? :D

1. *The authors may find the following paper relevant to the visualization in Figure 7 interesting:*

*Rodgers, Peter, Gem Stapleton, and Peter Chapman. "Visualizing sets with linear diagrams." ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI) 22.6 (2015): 27.*

Paper postulates six question regarding the linear diagrams visualization (and answers them via user study). We went through the paper and updated our visualization accordingly. Most of the things following from the paper were already presented in our visualization except two. We have added guidelines to indicate the start and end of overlaps in our visualization since the paper proved that study participants  
performed significantly better when using guidelines. On the other hand, we cannot lower the amount of segments since in our case the time dependency is more important. Hence we cannot change the segments placement in order to minimise their number.

1. *Overall the paper presents an interesting application of a particular path simplification algorithm to a problem. The domain expert interaction is very minimal. For a paper such as this which is so heavily focused on an application domain, it is critical to have a significant section of the paper discussing domain expert evaluation of the proposed technique. The paper currently has an "Analysis Procedure and Discussion" section, but it is not clear how much interaction the domain expert had and whether any deeper insights were found. Usually, it also helps to show that the technique was applicable in more than one specific case.*

TODO